

GENIUS HELPS COTTON TRADE.

Local Invention Expected to Earn Millions.

GREATEST DISCOVERY IN 100 YEARS

Large Increase of Commercial Value of Products, Coupled With Cleverly in Preparing Raw Material for Market.

A private demonstration was made here yesterday of an invention which has been pronounced by authorities on cotton and by eminent chemists throughout the country to be the greatest stride forward in the cotton industry since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in the early part of the nineteenth century. The invention relates entirely to the cotton seed and covers all steps in its treatment from the time the seed leaves the gin after the cotton has been removed to its production into refined oil.

The feature of the new process is the great simplification of the method of treating cotton seed, which makes possible the abandonment of six separate operations requiring the use of a like number of intricate machines; the complete and perfect delinting and the hulling of cotton seed by a secret chemical process in twenty minutes as compared with the mechanical means and the hours required under the old process; the recovery of all the lint and hulls of the seed in perfect condition for paper stock of high quality worth about two cents a pound, as compared with the recovery of only a small percentage in poor condition and worthless as paper stock, under the old process; the production of refined oil from the seed in three steps occupying one hour and twenty minutes as compared with ten separate operations occupying many hours under the old method. The new process not only shortens the time required under the old process 1,000 per cent, but reduces the cost of producing the product in its final state, 50 per cent.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, has an interest in the invention, and is most enthusiastic over what he claims it will do for the Southern cotton growers. All the details of the improved methods have been kept a profound secret by the inventors, John McFarlane and David C. Reinhold, of this city, and the private demonstration was arranged only after all patents applied for had been granted and all necessary preliminaries arranged for the protection of the patent rights and the discoveries of the inventors.

Method of Treatment.

Cotton seed, as it proceeds from the gin encased in hulls and lint, is treated in a chemical solution which opens the hulls and releases the kernels in twenty minutes. The kernels are then dried. In the process of separation a product of the South is used which reduces the cost of the chemical solution one half. The cost of heretofore has been no feasible process for separating the cotton and kernels from the hulls and lint, it being possible, however, to clean the seed partially after ginning, leaving tufts of cotton clinging to the hulls and the hulls themselves intact. The rate of insurance on such seed when shipped abroad is very high owing to the danger of spontaneous combustion in a cargo of cotton seed in the state mentioned. The new process of treatment is claimed, removes the hulls entirely, and dries the kernel or meat of the seed, which can then be shipped, as ordinary freight, the danger of spontaneous combustion having been eliminated by the removal of the hulls and attached lint and the drying of the seed.

Commercial Value Increased.

Cotton seed imperfectly cleaned by the method now in use and encased in its hull brings \$10 a ton in European markets while under the new treatment it is expected that not only will seed bring a much higher price because of the greater net per cent of meat but the shipments of the product abroad will be greatly increased, owing to the absence of a high rate of marine insurance and the greater facility with which the seed can be handled and shipped. The process of the separation of the kernels from the hulls and hulls reduces the weight of the seed one-half and its bulk two-thirds for transportation to oil mills, while the cost of denuding the kernels is reduced 50 per cent as compared with the present prevailing methods of treating the seed by delinting and hulling by mechanical means. The hulls and lint in addition are left in condition for paper stock of very high quality worth from 1 to 2 cents a pound, while the kernels are in condition for refraction to meal for extracting oil. In both of these processes the chemical solution may be repeatedly used.

By another step the small percentage of kernels which are lost in the hulls after they have been opened and the kernels which become entangled in the lint or fiber are recovered and the lint partially dried and rendered fit for use.

Present Machines Supplanted.

By the new method the following machines now in common use are rendered unnecessary: 1, a machine for removing hulls, pieces of wood, etc.; 2, a machine for cleaning seed of sand; 3, a magnetic machine for removing metallic substances; 4, a delinting machine; 5, a hulling machine; 6, a reel for separating kernel from the hull. Instead a vat is used for denuding the seed, the chemical solution taking the place of all the work of the machines mentioned. When the kernels are dried they are ready to be transported any distance to an oil mill. When the oil is to be extracted immediately the seeds are taken directly from the vat to the crushing rolls and the oil is extracted in the usual way and ready to be refined or shipped as crude oil. The crushing rolls now in use are adapted for crushing the seed. The entire process from the introduction of the cotton seed into the vat as it comes from the ginner in its hard hull covered with lint to the production of the refined oil, embraces a period of only one hour and thirty minutes.

A Saving of Millions of Dollars.

In the transportation of cotton seed treated by the foregoing processes only the kernel or meat of the seed is shipped from the ginner, thus reducing the weight to be carried one half and the bulk more than two thirds. The hulls and lint removed from a ton of seed by the new process comprise 1,000 pounds as compared with less than 400 pounds recovered by the method now in use, and this paper stock is worth in the condition left by the new process, from \$10 to \$20 a ton at the rate respectively of one and two cents a pound as compared with between \$5 and \$1 for the amount of

paper stock per ton recovered in poor condition by the usual method.

This alone constitutes a net gain of from \$5 to \$15 for a ton of seed over the present practice of treating cotton seed up to the point of cooking to extract the oil. Taking the latter figures as a basis on last year's product of cotton seed alone, if treated by the new process, the cotton growers of the South could have effected a saving of \$75,000,000.

Extracting Oil More Quickly.

Another feature of the new discovery is a process for extracting the oil from cotton seed, the seed treated by the chemical solution of the first process being carried on two steps further, three steps only being necessary for the extraction of the oil, as compared with ten steps under the most approved methods heretofore known to the art. The oil extracted from the kernels is in addition impregnated with the chemical used for denuding the seed, and this impregnation serves as a factor in the next step of refining the oil in the process of extracting the oil, the oil cake is freed from the chemical and becomes adapted for use as a food product for cattle or as a fertilizer.

Under the usual method it is possible to extract only about 40 per cent of oil from the seed, while the new process makes possible the extraction of practically 100 per cent. The cost of producing crude oil by the new method is reduced 50 per cent. The oil refined by the secret process is, in addition, it is claimed by chemists who have made careful analysis of the oil, that it is of a higher quality than any impure oil sold on the American market, while the cost of refining is no greater than the present cost of refining crude cottonseed oil.

Kernels as a Food Product.

In addition, the cotton-seed kernels, as delimited and denuded of hulls by the secret process, are adapted for use as a food product to be put up in sacks or packages and sold by retail dealers as either edibles are sold. It is proposed to roast the seed in a pan, to roast and place them on the market in the same manner as the goobers are now sold, both salted and roasted, and it is believed by the inventors that they will in time acquire similar popularity. It is also contemplated to grind the seed into meal for a food product as a substitute for the cereal.

Invention Tested in This City.

The practicability of these inventions has been fully demonstrated in a plant of five tons capacity, which has been erected in Washington, and the product has been submitted to a number of the leading cotton growers, cotton-seed oil men and chemists, who have pronounced the quality of the product to be of the highest value. The greatest step in the cotton industry since its inception and of immense benefit to the South, as an article which twenty years ago was considered of no value whatever, is now reckoned worth millions to the cotton growers of that section.

The inventors are considered by authorities on the subject to have solved a problem which has long engaged the attention of some of the leading chemists of the country, but whose efforts failed in reaching a successful termination.

Southern Capitalists Here.

A number of capitalists and cotton men from Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and other Southern States, have come to Washington recently and are registered at the various hotels, and while they are reticent as to the object of their visit to Washington, they are undoubtedly in the city to witness the demonstration of the invention that is expected to revolutionize the treatment of cotton seed, and to acquire the patent rights of the invention for their territory.

John McFarlane, one of the discoverers of the new process, has already achieved some success through his invention, which is now in general use by the United States Army, and is a member of the first Georgia expedition, and nearly lost his life in that famous and still attempt to reach the North Pole. David C. Reinhold, the other inventor, is a well-known patent attorney of this city.

DEATH IN DIFFERENT GUISES.

Murder and Mischap Combine to Take Lives.

KALISPELL, Mont., Jan. 2.—A strange combination of murder and mischief led to two deaths and the injury of four persons here.

Section Foreman Sullivan of the Great Northern, in a drunken rage, killed his daughter and seriously injured his wife at Jennings.

A special train sent from here with doctors to attend the victims of this attack, was wrecked, and the engineer was killed, while the fireman, a brakeman and a section foreman were seriously injured.

RECEPTION AT POLICE STATION.

The new Tenth police precinct held the long-delayed formal opening of its station house yesterday afternoon. Lieut. John Kenney and his force formed the receiving party. Lieutenant Kenney was in the main office, near the door of the station, to receive each visitor, and the caller was taken over to one of the men and shown through the house.

Long before 2 o'clock the visitors began to arrive, and the tact and thoughtfulness of the lieutenant and his men lent much to the enjoyment of the occasion. General Hughes, governor of Soldiers' Home, and some of the children, and even their elders, availed themselves of an opportunity to adduce in the gymnasium on the well-kept floor of the gymnasium.

The men of the station had prepared refreshments for their visitors, and Major Sylvester, of the Police Department, sent some cigars. There were about 200 visitors at the reception, among them being a number of prominent District officials. The training of the police system was explained to all the visitors. They were shown just how the calls from the police boxes on the street are received at the station, how the men are gotten out in case of a disturbance or fire, and, in fact, all the intricate workings of a model police station.

The children callers were especially delighted with the long brass sliding door which leads from the patrol driver's room on second floor to the stable in the basement, while the children were greatly pleased with the tidiness of the station, particularly the dormitories, where neatness and the balance of the station is maintained, and that he would have gone to a certain hotel there to meet his friend, Mrs. Pollon, now in custody, had it not been for the premature publication of the fact that the captain had detectives watching that hotel.

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China Requests They Refrain From Gazing Upon Court Procession.

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Mr. Conger has not yet decided what course he will adopt.

German Steamer Wrecked.

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WOE OF MAN AND ASH CAN.

Loud Lamentations About Contractor.

HE COMES AND HE COMES NOT.

Disappointed and Discouraged Householder's Wrathful Appeal for the Regular Removal of Furnace Refuse.

A correspondent of The Times has come to the conclusion, after a year's somewhat hard experience, that the District ash removal service comes far short of what it promised to be when it was inaugurated. He declares that the contractor or his minions change the regulations at will, without regard to the convenience or welfare of the householders. The chains, two in number, are long enough to permit Donnelly to walk around a little, or to lie down on a cot, but he cannot reach the walls of his room and he cannot free himself. The mayor's order in 1897 to keep the shackles on until the quarantine on the house is raised.

BALTIMORE CROWDS ACCLAIM FOR SCHLEY.

ROUSING CHEERS IN UNION DEPOT

Enthusiastic Greeting Awaited to Clasp His Hand Made His Passage Through Station a Triumphant Entry.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Never before in the history of this city has there been witnessed a more enthusiastic reception than that which attended the arrival at the Union Depot shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, accompanied by his wife. Admiral Schley came to the Monumental City for the express purpose of spending several days with his sister, Mrs. Parks Fisher, 1023 St. Paul Street. When the train rolled into the Union Station the immense structure was thronged with citizens, and the cry of "Schley!" "Schley!" echoed far and wide.

Repeatedly Cheered.

As soon as the trim military figure of the fighting admiral was espied by the people, as he stepped from the coach, the crowd once more shouted itself hoarse. Hundreds surrounded the admiral and Mrs. Schley, each one endeavoring to grasp the hands of both the officer and his wife. The police finally drove the crowd back, and the admiral proceeded down the station platform, where he was joined by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Jr.; Isidor Rayner, and M. A. Teague, the admiral's counsel during his visit by the Naval Council of Enquiry at Washington.

The party then proceeded to the street, where they entered carriages, the crowd following closely behind. The cheering was continuous, and Admiral Schley was practically bareheaded nearly all the time, despite the chilly atmosphere.

A rapid drive was made to the home of Mrs. Fisher, but still a number of young newspaper boys managed to trot along behind the vehicle and announce in the loudest tones that the "hero of Santiago" was occupying it.

LIGHT GUNS ON MULEBACK.

New Measures to Be Adopted in Fighting the Boers.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—The "Post" learns that the Government is to take more vigorous measures to suppress the Boers in the mountainous districts of South Africa. According to the proposed plan the Government will mount small field pieces on muleback as is now done along the Indian frontier.

MORE THEBAUD JEWELS FOUND.

Detectives, However, Unable to Get Track of Valet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The police have found more of Paul Gilbert Thebaud's jewelry in a local pawnshop, but they did not catch Edward Kern, the valet, who stole Mr. Thebaud's diamonds and pearls, and apparently they are not very close to the energetic young man. Captain Titus had to admit today that the different clues he had been following since Sunday night had all failed, but he was still confident that he would get the valet and the balance of the stolen jewelry. Less than half of it remains with Kern, but the lot includes the \$15,000 pearl.

Captain Titus has learned that Kern was not only in this city on Monday morning last, when the newspapers were full of the big robbery and everybody was talking about it, but he was strolling about the corridor of the Hotel Rossmore, at Broadway and Forti-Second Street.

Kern has managed to get rid of the principal feature of his makeup on which the detectives relied to identify him, that is his prematurely gray hair. When he last appeared his hair was dyed black.

Captain Titus says Kern went from here to Philadelphia, and that he would have gone to a certain hotel there to meet his friend, Mrs. Pollon, now in custody, had it not been for the premature publication of the fact that the captain had detectives watching that hotel.

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SHACKLES ENFORCE QUARANTINE

Illinois Mayor Has Defiant Citizen Chained to His Home.

PARIS, Ill., Jan. 2.—With chains padlocked to his ankles and the other ends being attached to staples of the floor of his room, William Donnelly, of the town of Kansas in this county, is obeying a smallpox quarantine he had persisted in ignoring.

This novel method of quarantine was adopted by Mayor James H. Steele after Donnelly had left home, where his son was sick with smallpox, in defiance of the order of the authorities.

Donnelly went through the town, although forbidden to leave the house, and the mayor could find no other way to prevent him from exposing citizens to the disease.

The chains, two in number, are long enough to permit Donnelly to walk around a little, or to lie down on a cot, but he cannot reach the walls of his room and he cannot free himself. The mayor's order in 1897 to keep the shackles on until the quarantine on the house is raised.

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FILLING VACANCIES

OF SEWELL'S DEATH

COMMITTEE PLACES PRE-EMPTED

Senatorial Precedent Designates Well-Known Members for Advancement—Appointment of His Successor Awaited.

The death of Senator Sewell of New Jersey has created vacancies on six committees. Although the Committee on Commerce has not had an opportunity to meet and formally consider the question of filling them, one of its members said today that the changes had all been practically decided upon.

A New Berth for Hanna.

Senator Hanna becomes chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which position gives him one of the most desirable rooms in the newly-fitted part of the Capitol. Heretofore, he has had a room in the Senate annex in the Maltby building, which, because of its inaccessibility, he has never used.

McMillan to Be Advanced.

Senator McMillan of Michigan will take Mr. Sewell's place on the Appropriations Committee, which is a very important assignment. Either Senator Foraker of Ohio or Senator Nelson of Minnesota will be appointed to the vacancy on the Military Affairs Committee. Both of them possess the necessary qualifications, having seen military service.

Interest in His Successor.

The vacancies on the other three committees—Immigration, Territories, and Intercommerce Canals—of which Senator Sewell was a member, will be reserved to be filled by his successor when the Governor of New Jersey appoints him. Considerable interest has been evinced in the selection, on account of the number of well-known men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the honor.

THE RACE FOR SEWELL'S SEAT.

Railroad Influence Expected to Dominate the Choice.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Geographical location of the Republicans mentioned in connection with the vacant State senatorship to succeed the late George B. Swain will have considerable weight in the making of a choice. Senator Sewell was a member, will be reserved to be filled by his successor when the Governor of New Jersey appoints him. Considerable interest has been evinced in the selection, on account of the number of well-known men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the honor.

Should the latter be named it would spell the chances of Senator Thomas N. McCarter for Attorney General of the State and John F. Dryden for United States Senator, because three important offices could not be filled from the same county.

Messrs. Dryden, Stokes and Griggs are of the so-called Voozies—Voorhees-Stokes combination, having also the influence of Governor-elect Murphy. Baird, Gummere and Louschager are of the United States Senator Kean-Hanna-Gummere wing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad holds the balance of power which will throw legislative influence to one faction or the other. The officials of the railroad have been sizing up the situation, but they deferred a formal conference until after the funeral of Senator Sewell. They will reach a decision by the end of the week at the latest and perhaps sooner. The preponderance of sentiment is that the Pennsylvania Railroad leans either to Dryden or Stokes, of the wing of the party in control of State affairs.

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